

STRANGERS' GUIDE

IN

MINNEAPOLIS

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY

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STRANGERS' GUIDE

IN

MINNEAPOLIS

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

With a complete and accurate description of all places and objects of interest to tourists, artists, sportsmen, and all persons visiting our section of country, whether for pleasure, health, investment or homes; containing all the information which any of the above classes of visitors will desire.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

STATISTICS. &c.

Newton

PREPARED BY A RESIDENT,
From Personal Knowledge, Experience and Observation

MINNEAPOLIS:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY.

1869.

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1869

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1869, by
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of Minnesota.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Every intelligent traveler, on visiting new places and objects of interest, desires to be put in possession of all the important information concerning them as soon as possible; and however courteous and hospitable the people of a country may be toward strangers, most persons prefer to purchase such information rather than obtain it by a course of interrogatories. The importance which the city of Minneapolis and country surrounding is assuming, attracting annually many thousand visitors from all parts of the Union, has seemed to create the want which this little book is intended, and which it is hoped it may at least in a measure supply. That it may contribute to the innocent enjoyment of the pleasure seeker, the restoration to health of the invalid, and the prosperity of those who shall invest their capital in developing this most favored section of the great Northwest is our sincere wish.

Col. John H. Stevens, Franklin Cook, Francis P. Sweet, W. W. Patterson and others have our hearty thanks for the information they have kindly furnished for this work.

C.

MINNEAPOLIS.

(Growth in population and increase in value of its real
estate and manufactured products.

POPULATION.

1848.....	0
1849.....	*1
1855.....	200
1860.....	2,500
1865.....	4,607
1866.....	7,860
1867 (City incorporated).....	9,900
1868 (July).....	11,000
1869 (May).....	12,000

VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

1857.....	\$800,000
1865.....	\$1,023,055
1867.....	\$2,779,056
1868.....	\$3,120,223

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

1866.....	\$294,150
1867.....	\$3,261,614
1868.....	\$3,852,015

*Col. John H. Stevens.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Its Rise, Progress, and Probable Future.

The sudden transformation of western wilds to populous States, productive farms, flourishing towns, and cities filled with wealth and the luxuries of civilization, through the energy, enterprise and untiring perseverance of the American emigrant has ceased to be a wonder in the new world. To-day the red man roams sole possessor and occupant of the soil, and the buffalo and deer are the herds of his wild broad fields. To-morrow the smoke from a pioneer's cabin mingles with that from the wigwam, and his faithful ox is turned loose to graze with the untamed buffalo. Soon fields of grain wave in place of the tall prairie grass, herds of cattle feed securely in enclosed fields, and the Indian and buffalo have fled from the white man's presence to other hunting grounds and pastures. A New England farmer, poor in purse, but rich in the possession of a stout heart which laughs at difficulties and allows no seeming obstacles to interfere with the accomplishment of his purposes, leaves the rocky hard-tilled fields of his eastern home to improve his fortunes in the promised land of the west. His independent and adventurous spirit is unsatisfied till it takes him to the extreme limit of the white man's possessions; and there, availing himself of the liberality of a most generous government, builds his cabin among the forest trees and lord of all he surveys, begins the life of the pioneer. His little boy who at first longs for the companionship of his old home and feels strangely lonesome as he wanders through his fathers wild, uncultivated

fields, meeting no comrade, seeing no familiar scene, looking in vain for the church spires of neighboring towns and listening for the cheerful music of their Sabbath bells, before attaining his majority lives among pleasant friends and acquaintances, in or near a thriving village or city and sees his father's once almost valueless claim converted into a highly cultivated and valuable estate; the little cabin torn down and in its place a neat and commodious dwelling surrounded by evidences of abundant means and refined tastes. The father who in his brightest anticipations did not perhaps look for more than a comfortable support from his labors, while yet in the prime of life, as a recompense for his toil and early sacrifice, sees from his small beginning grow up an estate worth its thousands. The few hundred, his all, exchanged for a little tract of wild wood and prairie, the seed sown; the fruit, ample means for the respectable maintenance and education of his family and the wants of declining years.

This is not a mere picture of fancy, but faithfully represents the experience of tens of thousands who have sought homes and fortunes in the Valley of the Mississippi and will continue for many years to come to be the experience of tens of thousands more, until all the fertile and habitable lands to the Pacific coast shall be filled up by our own increasing population moving westward and emigration from foreign countries. The history of the development of the great west reads more like the creations of the genii of "Arabian Nights," who in a single night were able to raise up the most magnificent palaces in desert places than matters of fact which every one believes. But twenty-five years ago the entire section of country now comprised in the State of Minnesota was comparatively unknown - the home and hunting ground, of the Dacotahs and other Indian tribes, visited only by adventurous trappers and hunters on the part of the white man. Its 450,000 inhabitants, its hundreds of populous and thriving towns and cities, its 100,000 cultivated farms of to-day, had not a beginning then, and it may be presumed did not exist even in the imaginings of the most enthusiastic and visionary explorer of this country. Where now stands Minneapolis was a wild prairie opening, the red man's hunting and camping ground on their visits to their favorite resorts, among the Great Lakes.

The Falls of St. Anthony, grand and beautiful now, but more so then, we see the native sons of the forest gazing upon with admiration and delight as they stand upon the banks of the "Great Water," testing their bows and arrows for the battle or chase.

Having sketched in verse—we need hardly assure the reader more for the purpose of condensation than display—the important events in the history of its growth, we shall here dwell principally upon its present status, industries and resources; its attractiveness as a home; the advantages it offers to capitalists for profitable investment; the opportunities and means it affords the tourist for pleasure, and the invalid for the restoration of health, and finally upon its future prospects.

The city of Minneapolis, containing now a population of 12,000, chiefly Americans, extending three miles along the right bank of the Mississippi, one mile and three quarters back to a range of bluffs, for healthfulness and beauty of location is the pride of the whole Northwest. Its undulating surface and pleasant slopes, leave no squares without some good building sites, many of which are of great beauty. Regularly laid out, its level broad avenues and streets, lined with fine residences, shaded by native forest trees and transplanted maples, elms and evergreen, and almost always in excellent condition—from the nature of the soil which quickly absorbs the largest rain fall—are most attractive for ride, drive or promenade. In consequence of the equal distribution of good building sites mentioned, there are many costly residences in nearly every portion of the city, greatly enhancing the value of its real estate. Besides a beautiful situation, Minneapolis has all the other requisites for making it a desirable home. Its reputation for healthfulness is so wide that hundreds of invalids representing every State visit it annually. That so large a number after a brief trial decide to make it their permanent home is the best evidence which can be had that its atmosphere possesses rare properties for the arrest and permanent cure of disease. Next in importance to a pleasant and healthy location may be considered good society, religious and educational advantages. In these respects we can assert with confidence that Minneapolis will compare favorably with any city west of the Mississippi.

We doubt whether there is one other containing in proportion to its whole population, so many intelligent, educated and refined people. It is a pretty generally conceded fact that of our home emigration the class of men who move westward are of far more than average talent and enterprise. The east is a field too narrow and unfruitful for their talents and energies to find full scope. Especially has Minneapolis received a large share of such emigration. Not only has its health restoring and invigorating climate induced many families of wealth to make it their home, but the great inducements it offers for profitable investment have attracted many men of considerable means who have done much to build it up and give character to its society. Its good society however is by no means confined to the more favored portion of our citizens as regards material wealth. The great manufacturing industries at the falls and the rapid growth of the city gives profitable employment to large numbers in the mechanical trades who form a most respectable and well to do portion of the community. More than three-quarters of all the carpenters and masons of the place are owners of real estate and it is hardly less common for them to be landlords than tenants.

Coming chiefly from the Eastern and Middle States, with just enough of puritanism to neutralize the influence of the somewhat too careless and natural habits of the West, the blending of these sectional characteristics and peculiarities forms a society with all the polish and refinement without the restraint and formality of the East. Liberality, warmheartedness, openness and frankness of manner and hospitality toward strangers are marked characteristics of this people. They will measure your worth not from external appearance or pretensions, but from evidences of real merit. A cultivated mind with good manners and a true heart will recommend you to the favorable consideration of the most select circles. With all the good features of our society mentioned, it is exempt in an unusual degree from those elements common to cities. The records of our justices' courts are good proof of this. They show a very small list of offences against the laws or persons in proportion to the population and in comparison with other cities.

Its religious advantages are of a high order. A more

church going people can hardly be found. While some eighteen different denominations of Christians are represented there is exhibited but little of that sectarianism so offensive to charitably minded true Christians. These churches, though yet in their infancy, have a large total membership, nearly all worship in commodious comfortable houses, support good talent and furnish very good music. The Christian Association conducted under the auspices of the Christian young men of the city is one of its best religious institutions. Strangers are always welcome at their rooms and kindly and courteously treated by its officers. A selection of the best magazines and papers published will be found at their tables and all questions for information cheerfully answered. A pleasant Sabbath in Minneapolis is a most inspiring lovely day for whoever has a spark of devotional feeling, or love for the music of church bells, of falling waters, the singing of birds, the beautiful sunlight and the sight of a well-dressed, happy looking people flocking on every street and avenue to their respective houses of worship. Our educational institutions rank among the best in the State, and Minnesota has an excellent school system and good schools. The State University, beautifully located on the left bank of the Mississippi, below the Falls, giving a charming view of the same and the delightful scenery along the river above and below, is a flourishing institution, affording young men and ladies a rare opportunity for a good schooling of head and heart. The city schools are well conducted, and the extent and completeness of the school buildings show a high appreciation of educational advantages on the part of our citizens, and great liberality in providing the means for their enjoyment by their children. Where churches and schools are so well sustained the future of the city as regards its morality is bright.

In thus setting forth the attractions and advantages of Minneapolis as a place of residence we have also given one of the important reasons for the rare opportunities it affords capitalists for investment. The large and increasing demand for building sites and their steady rise in value as the result has paid a very large per cent. on real estate investments. That in the future this will be more and more the case, that real estate here will continue to increase in value

for many years to come, a glance at its great resources and elements of growth and greatness will show. It is evident that nothing but an increasing population with a corresponding demand for building lots can produce this result. When cities become stationary as regards business and population their real estate does not generally become more valuable and often depreciates. That Minneapolis has but began her career of growth and prosperity is clear to our mind. She has three great sources of growth and wealth--agriculture, manufactures and the lumber trade--either of which in the ordinary course of things would be sufficient to build up a large and populous city, and combined, can hardly fail of that end.

Naturally at the head of navigation on the Mississippi and the center and thoroughfare of most important railroad lines, it must soon assume a greater commercial importance than any other city of the Northwest. The completion of the Lake Superior and the Northern Pacific railroads, and the opening of communication and the commencement of transportation east to the sea coast by way of the Great Lakes must, as a natural consequence, make this the principal shipping point for the agricultural and manufacturing products of the whole country west and north for several hundred miles. Her wonderful facilities for the manufacture of lumber and flour will make it the great lumber yard and granery of that whole region. When in connection with this we take into consideration the unlimited capacity of its water power; what has already been accomplished through its agency within the few years past, that the country west and north is but in its infancy, and will from this time forward, without doubt, develop with surprising rapidity, who is prepared to say that we are extravagant in predicting that Minneapolis will continue to flourish and augment its population and wealth until its name shall be to the country lying midway between the oceans as the names of New York and San Francisco are to their coasts. Viewed in this light capitalists may not only safely invest in real estate and manufacturing establishments here, but with the assurance of the most gratifying results. The tourist finds here whether he seeks pleasure in beautiful natural scenery, in fishing, boating, the hunt or chase, enjoyment of the rarest kind. The gran-

deur and beauty of the Falls of St. Anthony and the charming Minnehaha, the great beauty and attractiveness of Lakes Calhoun, Cedar, Harriet, Minnetonka, and many others lying within twenty miles of the city, cannot fail to fill with delight and admiration every one who shall view them. With Minneapolis as headquarters, no part of the west affords sportsmen, both in summer and winter, at such convenient distances, better hunting and fishing. As soon as the ice disappears from the lakes, generally by the 20th of April, they are so alive with wild geese and ducks that it is nothing uncommon for poor marksmen to shoot dozens of them in a few hours time, and this sport lasts until the cold of November drives this game to a warmer climate. Nearly all the lakes abound with bass, pickerel and perch, and Minnetonka, Harriet, Calhoun, Amelia and Long Lake, of those near us, especially. The deer hunting of winter is perhaps the greatest field sport of this country. During the season for hunting this splendid game, venison, is as common in our markets as veal, and after supplying a large home demand large quantities are shipped for the eastern market. They are sometimes seen within the city limits and every season are killed only a few miles distant. For further information respecting the best deer hunting grounds we refer the reader to the chapter devoted to that subject. That the climate of Minnesota is healthy in a remarkable degree there is abundant proof. Not only are we almost entirely exempt from many forms of disease common in nearly all the other States, but hundreds and thousands who have come here in poor health from various causes after a short residence have found themselves cured or greatly benefitted. The dryness and purity of the air is especially beneficial to persons having weak or decaying lungs. This is the uniform testimony of consumptives who have experimented in other places before trying this climate. Pure life-giving air, sweet and wholesome water, pleasant scenes and recreations and every home comfort with the almost certain assurance of the improvement or complete restoration of health, invite the invalid to our city and county. We have already remarked upon the probable future of Minneapolis. Our space will only permit us to briefly refer to the advantages it possesses in point of manufactures, for sup-

plying the west with agricultural implements, and many articles of food and wear cheaper than they can be furnished from the east. Much of the raw materials for the products of our mills are near at hand and in abundance, thus saving in the cost of their transportation much that is usually incurred by eastern manufacturers. This, with decreased expense in making and delivering the products, must, it seems, make our manufacturers successful competitors over the eastern in supplying this region of country not only with the common and most essential articles of home and farm use, but with those which are generally classed with the luxuries of life. Our expectations will not be exceeded should ten years increase our manufacturing products, already quite large, fourfold. The rapid development of the country west and north will create an immense demand for lumber and farm machinery and goods at wholesale.

Situated, as we have already described, with such wonderful facilities for manufacture and cheap transportation, Minneapolis may control a large share of this trade, and that she will, the well known enterprise of her manufacturers and merchants leaves no doubt.

MINNEAPOLIS.

1848.



1.

Seekers of health, wealth and pleasure,
To you we dedicate this song,
Welcome! Joy in fullest measure!
Find here the things for which you long.

2.

If first you'd know a good hotel,
Where wearied travelers may find
All they will need of every kind,
And hear no slavlike gong or bell.

3.

Such is the Nicollet; and when,
Refreshed with bath, or rest or food,
Sit down awhile, if in the mood,
And view the Pride of Hennepin.

1869.



4.

In eighteen hundred twenty-three.
The garrison of Fort Snelling.
West of the Falls St. Anthony.
Built first a mill then a dwelling.

5.

Then five and twenty years pass on!
Changed nothing by the hand of man.
When Stephens John and Smith Robert
In forty-nine the work began.

6.

The government a permit gave,
The land to take possession,
Along the river by the Falls,
Each one a quarter section.

7.

A house in fifty Stephens built,
The first that was erected.
By private means, within the place,
Still on the site selected.

8.

The same year Tuttle, Calvin A.,
Across the river coming,
In partnership with Smith, they say,
Another mill set running.

9.

The same year Miller, J. P., came
And of lands here took possession,
The next Ames, Bristol and Jackins,
Following in quick succession,

10.

Harmon Allen, Bassett J. B.
Hoag Charles, and Christmas W. C.,
Murphy Edward and Case Col. E.,
Russell R. P. and Coolbaugh M. D.,

11.

Hanson and sons and Hay Geo. E.,
Northrop Anson, E. Hedderly,
Soon multiply so rapidly,
They fill a large directory.

12.

In eighteen hundred fifty-four,
Stephens in lots laid out his claim.
The owner's of Smith's and many
more
Of adjoining lands do the same.

13.

All Saints, Lowell and Albion.
In succession the place they named
When Bowman and Hoag suggest
Minneapolis, soon far famed.

14.

From fifty-four the next three years
But slow the village grew,
Its famous water-power then,
Gave it a prospect new.

15.

Its population in sixty.
MM and DLXIV,
In sixty-four as many more,
Less XXI and five times C.

16.

For sixty-five to what you've had,
Three MMs two Cs and fifty add,
This sum three Ms, one C and L,
Till sixty-eight its growth will tell.

17.

Thus outlined, we here leave its
growth,
And now it seems our duty,
Since having told you of its rise,
To dwell upon its beauty.

18.

The business portion, as you see,
Is built of stone enduring,
The stores well kept and filled with
goods
To every eye alluring.

19.

You see that traders here must keep
The latest styles of goods,
And groceries for palates nice,
That come not from the woods.

20.

Of this you soon must conscious be.
For there are ladies very fair
That bless our eyes on pleasant days,
Who nothing but the best will wear.

21.

And gentlemen of fortune dwell,
In numbers through the place,
Who cultivate the finer tastes,
And any place would grace.

22.

The streets are broad and straight
and clean,
The dwellings new and very neat,
The people very kind in heart,
The ladies fair, the lassies sweet.

23.

With pride we show our public
schools,
To great perfection brought,
Where all that children need to learn
At school, is ably taught.

24.

Our churches, too, though plain, are
good,
But soon we will have better,
They number one for every creed,
All suited to the letter.

25.

Go now with me down to the Falls
And see the power there moving,
Mill stones, and saws, and countless
shafts,
As if 'twere nothing doing.

26

The mighty river seems to say,
While down the Falls it's pouring,
Use me ten thousand fold as much,
And then I'll not cease roaring.

27

Build mills for grinding all the grain
That waves along my borders,
For lumbering all the trees of pine,
Between the Ocean's waters,

28.

And none below would ever know
My water you'd been using,
So grandly would I sweep along,
None of my volume losing.

29.

Then cross with me the bridge of
wire
The Mississippi spanning,
And view the scenery up and down.
You'll say 'tis very charming.

30.

From yonder hill where proudly
stands,
Our college on its brow.
If you have love for nature's works,
Behold its beauties now.

31.

In summer and in winter time,
In sunshine and in storm,
It fills the heart with praise to Him
Who could such beauty form.

32.

I wonder not that young men love
To congregate for learning,
Where nature smiles upon their work
And maiden's hearts are yearning.

33.

The pleasures of this happy place,
Are of the purest kind,
Go where you will you'll seek in vain
More joyous ones to find.

34.

In summer time the lakes invite
You with their wondrous wealth.
Of fish and fowl and agates rare.
By beauty joy and health.

35.

Along their shores on pleasant days,
You'll hear the glad some song and
shout
Of merry hearts that cannot keep
Their intense joy from flowing out.

36.

Health and pleasure will reward you
Of whatever class you be,
Whether sportsman, tourist, artist.
For your trouble them to see.

37.

Should equestrian sports delight you,
Here's the place to mount and ride,
Through our pleasant streets and su-
burbs.
With a fair one by your side.

38.

Or if croquet will amuse you
Here we play it to perfection,
Level grounds and lovely maidens,
Go and make your own selection.

39.

Are you still for something longing,
Something new, just what your need
To help digestion, here it is!
Mount this, our Velocipede.

40.

If you seek your health among us,
Not the art of Esculapius.
Could restore you to full vigor,
Quicker than the air you breathe here

41.

Quietude and charming scenery,
Riding, fishing, boating, skating.
Air so pure your life is in it,
Bring you health without long wait
ing.

42.

Or if you have money idle,
And would know the place to use it,
Buy our vacant lots and mill sites,
Make a fortune, then don't lose it.

43.

Should you while in town residing,
Need to purchase for your wearing,
For your eating, drinking, sleeping,
For your comfort and health-keeping,

44.

Look the *colored* pages over,
And you'll find therein inserted,
Whereat every want is suited,
And no privilege perverted.

45.

Now may every good be with you ;
May no wrong endeavor,
Mar your pleasures, health or virtue,
Be they yours forever.

CITY OFFICERS.

MAYOR,

DORILUS MORRISON.

TREASURER,

O. M. LARAWAY.

COMPTROLLER,

JOHN VANDER HORK.

CITY CLERK,

THOMAS HALE WILLIAMS.

CITY JUSTICES,

DAVID MORGAN,

H. A. PATRIDGE.

CHIEF OF POLICE,

H. H. BRACKETT.

CONSTABLE,

O. L. DUDLEY,

ATTORNEY,

J. M. SHAW,

SURVEYOR,

J. B. CLOUGH.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—HENRY OSWALD, FRANK L. MORSE, FRANK BEEBE.

Second Ward—N. B. HILL, JOHN H. THOMPSON, C. B. HEFFELFINGER.

Third Ward—G. A. BRACKETT, O. B. KING, G. M. STICKNEY.

Fourth Ward—G. SCHEITLIN, ISAAC ATWATER, CHARLES CLARK.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HALLS, &C.

ATHENEUM—Centre Block, Hennepin Avenue, between Second Street and Washington Avenue.

COUNTY BUILDINGS—Corner Fourth Street and Ames.

COURT HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Ames.

COUNTY JAIL—Corner Fourth Street and Ames.

DAYTON'S HALL—Corner Washington Avenue and Helen Street.

EXPRESS OFFICE—Hennepin Avenue, between Second Street and Washington Avenue.

HARRISON HALL—Corner Nicollet Street and Washington Avenue.

MASONIC HALL—Bridge Square, between First and Second Streets.

OPERA HOUSE—"Pence's"—Bridge Square, corner Second Street.

POST OFFICE—Atheneum Building, Center Block, Hennepin Avenue, between Washington Avenue and Second Street.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES—Siddle's Building, opposite Nicollet, and corner Nicollet and Second streets.

TURNER'S HALL—First Street, between Itasca and Dacotah Streets.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Centre Block, Hennepin Avenue, between Washington Avenue and Second Street.

MINNEAPOLIS POST OFFICE.

Atheneum Building, Hennepin Avenue, between Washington Avenue and Second Street. CYRUS ALDRICH, Postmaster.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern, Southern and Minnesota Valley Mail.

Arrives daily at 11:40 A. M. and 8 P. M. Departs daily at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Minneapolis to St. Paul:

Arrives daily at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Departs daily at 7½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Minneapolis, St. Anthony, St. Cloud, &c.:

Arrives daily at 1 P. M. Departs daily at 7½ A. M.

Minneapolis to Watertown, Hutchinson, Excelsior, &c.:

Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. Departs Thursdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.

Minneapolis to Monticello, via Osseo, Maple Grove, &c.:

Arrives every Saturday at 7 P. M. Departs every Friday at 7½ A. M.

Office hours from 7½ A. M. to 7½ P. M. Sundays, from 1½ to 2½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains on the Milwaukee and Minneapolis, and St. Paul and Pacific roads, arrive at and depart from the depots in this city, as follows:

MILWAUKEE AND MINNEAPOLIS ROAD.

Eastern Express:

Departs, 7:45 A. M. Arrives, 7:15 P. M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Express:

Departs, 1:30 P. M. Except Saturdays. Arrives, 11:50 A. M., except Mondays.

For Shakopee, Elk Plain, St. Paul and Mendota:

Forming a Junction with St. Paul and Shakopee City Railroad at Mendota—Leaves Minneapolis at 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC ROAD.

Minneapolis, St. Anthony, St. Paul and Duluth:

Departs from Minneapolis, 7:00 A. M., 1:00 and 5:00 P. M. Returning, leave St. Paul at 9:15 and 11:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Depart from St. Anthony Junction at 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave St. Paul at 7:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. and arrive at the Junction at 8:25 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

For Lake Minnetonka, Crow River and Big Prairie:

Leave Minneapolis at 10:15 A. M. and arrive at 5:00 P. M.

For Anoka, St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids:

Leave St. Anthony Junction at 8:25 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. Returning will arrive at 11:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Fourth and Nicollet streets. Rev. C. C. Salter, Pastor. Services, Sabbath 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 12 M. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 P. M. Monthly Concert, first Sabbath of each month, 8 P. M. Sabbath School Concert, second Sabbath of each month, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

CHURCH OF GETH-EMANE, Episcopal, corner of Russell and Fifth streets. Seats free. Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker Rector. Residence in Rectory, rear of church. Sunday School, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. Morning service, Sunday at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. Afternoon, 3 o'clock. Evening, North Minneapolis school room at 7 o'clock. Friday evening service in church at 7 o'clock. Morning prayers, Wednesday and Saint's days, in parish school room, at 9 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ADVENTISTS hold regular services every Sabbath in Good Templar Hall, Washington avenue, corner Helen street. O. R. Fassett, Pastor. Preaching at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Bible class and Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. S., corner Eighth and Minnetonka streets. Rev. A. H. Carrier, Pastor. Services at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School after morning service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, Rev. W. T. Lowry, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, closing at 8½ o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Good seats always provided for strangers.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Washington avenue and Utah street, R. N. Herrick, Pastor. Hours of service—Sabbath, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School after morning service. Prayer meetings, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.—Corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street. First-day school at 10 A. M. Meeting at 11 A. M.

METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Seventh and Minnetonka street. Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Pastor. Preaching, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Free Singing School every Saturday evening.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Corner of Third and Itasca streets. Rev. James McGolrick, Pastor. First Mass on Sundays at 8½ o'clock; second mass and sermon at 10½ o'clock; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; meeting of St. Vincent's society at 12½. Mass on week days at 8 o'clock. Meeting of Rosary Society on first Sunday of the month.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Hennepin avenue and Fourth street Rev. E. A. Bradley, Rector residing with Mr. Wm. Lee, corner Nicollet and Sixth streets. Sunday services, morning prayer, 10½ A. M. Evening prayer 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. Recreant of sacred music, 3½ P. M. Daily evening prayer, 5 P. M. Morning prayer, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8½ A. M.

THE NEW CHURCH (Swedenborgian) Society meet at the Musical Union room, over Gale & Co.'s office. Services every Sunday, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. T. Bunker, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Church on Fifth street, nearly opposite the High School.

VINE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Corner of Fourth and Vine streets. Rev. Wm. Leavitt, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school directly after morning service. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Fourth street, between Nicollet street and Hennepin avenue. Rev. R. F. Sample, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meetings, Thursday evening. Sabbath School Concert, first Sabbath evening of each month.

MINNEAPOLIS Y. M. C. A.

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

President—HON. E. S. JONES.

1st Vice President—HON. C. E. VANDERBURGH.

2nd Vice President—PROF. W. O. HISKEY.

Corresponding Secretary—REV. W. A. EGGLESTON.

Recording Secretary—C. G. MOOERS:

Treasurer—HON. C. D. DAVIDSON.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Gray, Albee Smith, J. T. Wakefield, L. D. Newell, Vernon Bell, T. W. Gilpatrick, Isaac McNair, John Schnell, T. B. Hilton, Jr., O B King, W. E. Ward. Membership, May, 1869, 250.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 11½ A. M. to 12 M.

Young Men's Bible Class every Sabbath at 4 P. M.

Monthly Meeting of the Association (Social and Literary) Third Monday evening of each month.

Directors meet on the first Monday evening of each month.

Occasional Lectures and Sabbath evening sermons to young men by appointment of the Association.

The following papers will be found on the tables :

American Messenger, Anoka Union, Anoka County Press, Christian Intelligencer, Christian Banner, Christian at Work, Christian Freeman, Church Union, Chicago Evening Post, Farmers' Union, Harper's Weekly, Hall's Journal of Health, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Hearth and Home, Hours at Home, Minneapolis Tribune, Minnesota Independent, Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Scientific American, Soldier's Friend, The Congregationalist, The Presbyterian, The Evangelist, The Standard, Temperance Advocate, The Household, The Methodist, The Herald of Peace, The Sabbath at Home, The Atlantic Monthly, The American Agriculturist, Voice of the West, World's Crisis, Watchman and Reflector.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person of good moral character may become a member of this Association. Applications for membership may be made through any member of the Association.

Active members, annually in advance.....	\$2 00
Auxiliary Members (Ladies).....	50
Life Members.....	20 00
Life Auxiliary (Ladies).....	5 00

Rooms of the Association, Centre Block, over Lyman & Tucker's Drug Store.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Direction</i>
Alexandria,	Douglas,	Minnesota,	145	Northwest.
Anoka,	Anoka,	Minnesota,	18	North.
Big Lake,	Sherburne,	Minnesota,	40	Northwest.
Buffalo Lake,	Wright,	Minnesota,	35	Northwest.
Carver's Cave,	Ramsey,	Minnesota,	9	Southeast.
Carver,	Carver,	Minnesota,	29	Southwest.
Cedar Lake,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	3½	Southwest.
Chaska,	Carver,	Minnesota,	27	Southwest.
Chisago,	Chisago,	Minnesota,	40	Northeast.
Clifton,	Pierce,	Wisconsin,	30	Southeast.
Chengwatana,	Pine,	Minnesota,	64	Northeast.
Crow Wing,	Crow Wing,	Minnesota,	123	Northwest.
Chrystal Lake,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	4	Northwest.
Diamond Lake,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	4¾	South.
Du Luth,	St. Louis,	Minnesota,	175	Northeast.
Elk River,	Sherburne,	Minnesota,	30	Northwest.
Excelsior,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	18	Southeast.
Falls of Minnehaha,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	4¾	Southeast.
Fort Abercrombie,	Andy Johnson,	Minnesota,	200	Northwest.
Fort Snelling,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	6¾	Southeast.
Fort Ripley,	Morrison,	Minnesota,	117	Northwest.
Fort Ridgley,	Nicollet,	Minnesota,	130	Southwest.
Glencoe,	McLeod,	Minnesota,	60	West.
Greenleaf,	Meeker,	Minnesota,	60	West.
Hudson,	St. Croix,	Wisconsin,	28	East.
Itaska Lake,	Cass & Beltrami,	Minnesota,	190	Northwest.
Kandayohi,	Kandayohi,	Minnesota,	80	West.
La Crosse,	La Crosse,	Wisconsin,	196	Southeast.
Lake Amelia,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	4½	South.
Lake Calhoun,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	31¼	Southwest.
Lake Como,	Ramsey,	Minnesota,	7	Southeast.
Lake Howard,	Wright,	Minnesota,	40	West.
Lake Minnetonka,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	12	Southwest.
Lake Phalon,	Ramsey,	Minnesota,	7	Southeast.
Lake of the Woods,	Pembina,	Minnesota,	500	Northwest.
Maiden Rock,	Pepin,	Wisconsin,	97	Southern.
Mankato,	Blue Earth,	Minnesota,	165	Southwest.
Mille Lacs,	Mille Lacs,	Minnesota,	124	Northwest.
Maple Lake,	Wright,	Minnesota,	40	Northwest.
Medicine Lake,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	8	Northwest.
Otter Tail Lake,	Otter Tail,	Minnesota,	170	Northwest.
Princeton,	Benton,	Minnesota,	38	Northwest.
Pembina,	Pembina,	Minnesota,	500	Northwest.
Ped Wing,	Goodhue,	Minnesota,	79	Southeast.
Redwood,	Redwood,	Minnesota,	142	South west.
Rice Lakes,	Anoka,	Minnesota,	14	Northeast.
Rice Lake,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	4½	South.
River Falls,	Pierce,	Wisconsin,	34	Southeast.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Direction.</i>
Rochester,	Olmsted,	Minnesota.	120	Southeast.
Sauk Rapids.	Benton,	Minnesota.	66	Northwest.
Silver Cascade,	Hennepin,	Minnesota.	11½	Southeast.
State Boundary, Northern,		Minnesota (air line)	279	
State Boundary, Southern,		Minnesota (air line)	95	
St. Cloud,	Stearns,	Minnesota,	64	Northwest.
St. Paul.	Ramsey,	Minnesota,	10	Southeast.
Superior City,	Douglas,	Wisconsin,	170	Northeast.
Taylor's Falls,	Chisago,	Minnesota,	48	Northeast.
Wayzata,	Hennepin,	Minnesota,	12	Southwest.
Winona,	Winona,	Minnesota,	165	Southeast.

ELEVATION OF SEVERAL PLACES IN MINNESOTA ABOVE THE GULF OF MEXICO.
 Minneapolis, 760 feet; Crow Wing, 1,100 feet; St. Paul, 690 feet; Itasca Lake, 1,550 feet.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

Their Extent, Power, Availability and Beauty.

One of the grandest features of the Mississippi River are the Falls of St. Anthony. They are not only of special importance and interest to this whole region of country, but well repay a visit from the traveller. The Mississippi, so magnificent and grand in width and volume from its headwaters to the sea, rushes past the city of Minneapolis with a current of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, as if impatient to leap the Falls and see what lies beyond. Fifteen hundred feet in width, with an average depth below the Suspension Bridge (at a medium stage of water), of nine feet, she sweeps along over the upturned ledges of limestone, with a power and momentum as incalculable as wonderful, and plunges perpendicularly down the cataract a distance of eighteen feet, boiling and foaming among the rocks underneath, dashing its spray forty feet in air, in its headlong race for the channel below.

Thus far the appropriation for manufacturing purposes of this prodigious water power have been made by the Minneapolis Mill Company and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company. On the Minneapolis side, a dam has been constructed, extending 350 feet into the river at right angles, thence 530 feet up the river nearly parallel with the shores, with a diagonal wing from thence to its center.

From the shore end of the dam an artificial canal, fifty-five feet wide and fourteen deep, cut partly through limestone rock, with additional walls of stone masonry, extends down the river 950 feet, at a distance of about 100 feet from the shore line. The St. Anthony dam extends 460 feet from the shore to Hennepin Island, with a wing dam 900 feet in length, from the head of that island to the middle of the river, meeting the wing dam from the other side. The main dams are twenty feet high and the wing dams eleven feet in height where they unite with the former, which diminishes to four feet at their point of intersection. The thirty-two mills now in operation by means of these improvements, producing in 1868 nearly \$6,000,000 worth of manufactured articles, represents only in a small degree the astonishing capacities of this great water power. There is no other on this continent which can be compared with it in point of its availability for manufacturing purposes. Its hydraulic capacity, through its total descent of sixty-five feet (at a medium stage of water) has been estimated by an experienced engineer at 100,000 horse power, sufficient to drive the 4,000 mills and 25,000,000 spindles of England and Scotland combined, twelve times greater than that of Augusta on the Kennebec river, five and one-third times greater than the water power of Lowell, and exceeding that on the Androscoggin at Lewiston four and two tenth times.

The geological formation of the river bed and banks render it available not only along along the banks of the river, but also inland. By tunnelling from below the falls in the sand rock, next underneath the lime rock, under the proposed mill site, and sinking a perpendicular shaft from the surface, water is easily conducted into it from the canal to any extent desired.

As an object of beauty, graudeur, and interest, the Falls are most attractive. The best views are from the right bank of the river at the Pioneer Mills and a short distance above and below it, from the Suspension bridge, College grounds and the river bank opposite. In point of time the mind of the visitor must decide, whether by sunlight or moonlight, in winter or in summer, they appear to the best advantage.

At the opening of spring, when the sudden breaking

loose of the ice above, formed several feet in thickness, borne along by the mighty power of a flood behind, and a swift running current underneath, dashing against bridges and piers, forced and piled in great sections upon the shores, breaking in fragments among the limestone ledges or tumbling in huge pieces over the dams and then taking a final plunge down the cataract itself, the spectacle is grand and impressive beyond description.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars will be expended during the present year (1869) by the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis and the water power companies in making such improvements of the Falls by constructing "aprons" and by such other means as will render them secure and indestructable by flood or ice.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO ST. PAUL VIA FORT SNELL- ING, RETURNING ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPPI--PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE WAY.

THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

Four and three-quarter miles southeast from Minneapolis, a little stream of remarkable purity and clearness, the outlet of lakes Minnetonka, Calhoun, Harriet, Mother, Amelia and Rice, in its course to the Mississippi, at a distance of six-eighths of a mile from it, by a perpendicular leap of fifty-nine feet forms the beautiful Falls of Minnehaha, of which Longfellow writes so charmingly:

"Only once his pace he slackened,
Only once he paused or halted,
Paused to purchase heads of arrows
Of the ancient arrow maker,
In the land of the Dacotahs,
Where the Falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam among the oak trees,
Laugh and leap into the valley.

There the ancient arrow maker
Made his arrow heads of sandstone,
Arrow heads of chalcedony,
Arrow heads of flint and jasper,
Smooth and sharpened at the edges,
Hard and polished keen and costly.
With him dwelt his dark eyed daughter,
Wayward as the Minnehaha,
With her moods of shade and sunshine,
Eyes that smiled and frowned alternate,
Feet as rapid as the river,
Tresses flowing like the water,
And as musical as laughter,
And he named her from the river,
From the Waterfall he named her,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,
Was it then for heads of arrows,
Arrow heads of chalcedony,
Arrow heads of flint and jasper,
That my Hiawatha halted
In the land of the Dacotahs?
Was it not to see the maiden,
See the face of laughing water,
Peeping from behind the curtain,
As one sees the Minnehaha,
Gleaming, glancing through the branches,
As one hears the laughing water
From behind its screen of branches?"

Its beauties are the purity and transparency of its waters which sparkle like diamonds in the sunlight, its just proportion of volume to height and breadth, its winter pyramids and columns of ice, its summer rainbows, cheerful music, and pleasing natural scenery, on all sides. It is a favorite place of resort for picnics by the citizens of Minneapolis and neighboring country. Inscribed on all the trees, arbors, benches, bridges and rocks, are names of tourists from all parts of our own country and many from foreign lands. Persons wishing to give more than a passing notice to this delightful spot can obtain at the "Minnehaha Restaurant" such refreshment as they will need, and also views of the Falls and the dells of the St. Croix. From measurement made by the writer, May 4th, 1869, with cord and rule, the Falls of Minnehaha are 59½ feet in height and 54 feet in breadth. Depth of water, twenty feet above crest, fifteen inches; twenty feet below base, seven feet; forty feet below, 30 inches; width of basin, 60 feet.

FORT SNELLING.

About two miles beyond Minnehaha, situated on a commanding eminence at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, is Fort Snelling. Established as a Government Post in 1819, it has since been occupied by more or less United States troops, and during the late war was the Camp of Instruction for Minnesota Volunteers. It is at present (May, 1869,) garrisoned by the 20th Infantry, and commanded by Brevet Major Gen. George Sykes. The view from the round tower, just without the east wall of the Fort, is exceedingly picturesque and romantic. The Minnesota Central Railroad here crossing the Minnesota, and rope ferries both rivers, the white faced sandstone bluffs along the right bank of the Minnesota, and the pleasant landscape beyond, afford a scene of great beauty and interest. Visitors will find the officers of the Fort uniformly courteous and obliging. The Fort Snelling Reservation contains 10,000 acres of the most valuable prairie land in the State, and includes within its limits the charming Falls of Minnehaha.

SAINT PAUL.

As early as the year 1680, Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, visited the site of this city. In 1767 Johnathan Carver, from Connecticut, had dealings with the Dacotahs there, who ceded to him a large tract of country on the east side of the Mississippi, from Lake Pepin to the Falls of St. Anthony, extending eastward from the river "five days travel." This, the first instrument conveying lands in Minnesota, was executed in a large cave near the city, since called "Carver's Cave." Its first actual settler was one Parrant, a Canadian, who, in 1838, built a cabin on what is now Bench street. Two years afterward Father Gaultier, a Catholic missionary, erected a chapel of logs, calling it "St. Paul's," from which the city derived its name. The place at that date contained only thirty buildings of all kinds, but being the outpost of civilization in the Northwest and favorably located near the head of

navigation on the Mississippi, it soon assumed importance, and in 1854 was incorporated as a city, with a population of 4,500. It has continued to steadily increase in wealth and population to the present time, now numbering about 17,000 souls, with an extensive trade and bright future before it.

CARVER'S CAVE.

On the left bank of the Mississippi, one and three-quarters miles above St. Paul, was first mentioned by Johnathan Carver in his description of his adventures and discoveries in this country. According to his account the Dacotahs and other Indian bands were accustomed to hold their grand annual council in the "Great Cave." It is now about twenty-five feet in width and twelve feet in height with a small clear stream of water running from it.

MEEKER'S ISLAND.

About two miles below the Suspension Bridge, is a point of interest and importance. Here it is proposed to construct a dam and locks for the improvement of the the navigation of the Mississippi to the Falls, and for the the erection of extensive manufacturing establishments. The company about to commence these improvements have purchased forty acres of Judge Meeker, on the left bank of the river opposite, which a few years hence will probably be the site of a flourishing manufacturing town. The location, for healthfulness, beauty and convenience is all that can be desired.

WINTER QUEEN.

A short distance above Meeker's Island, close by the road side, a small stream from the springs and lakes of the back country, leaps from the limestone rock about forty feet to the bed of the Mississippi. It is a most beautiful, sparkling little cascade and must delight every one who views it.

CHEEVER'S LANDING.

On the St. Anthony side, opposite the present steamboat landing of Minneapolis, deserves notice, since it will not be long before the east side will demand that steamers deliver their supplies here and receive such products as are to be shipped south.

PINNEY'S VIEW,

Between Cheever's Landing and the University grounds, from the property of Ovid Pinney, Esq., of St. Anthony, near the site of the ruins of the Cheever Hotel, is one of the most delightful views of this whole county. It is grand, romantic, picturesque and charming. Such a magnificent site for private residences or a public house will not long remain unoccupied.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The location of our University could hardly have been better chosen. Surrounded by the grand and beautiful natural scenery already described--a very important consideration with students, who always love pleasant places--liberally endowed by the State Government, well conducted, and becoming more and more central as the State develops, it possesses every element for becoming the great educational institution of the Northwest.

SILVER CASCADE AND FAWN'S LEAP.

These beautiful cascades lie close together at the foot of University Hill. Like Winter Queen, they are formed by little streams, the outlets of small lakes, falling thirty or forty feet down the limestone walls of the Mississippi. When these streams are swollen by heavy rains or the melting of ice and snow in spring they are especially attractive.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

Flow out of the limestone rock of the river bank, nearly opposite the North Star Iron Works. Their waters are strongly but pleasantly impregnated with iron, sulphur, magnesia and other minerals, and have proven highly beneficial to invalids. A wooden stairway leads down to them. It is a pleasant shady spot, affording one of the best views of the Falls from below.

ST. ANTHONY.

Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite the city of Minneapolis, and connected with it by a Suspension Bridge, contains a population of about 4,500, and through its ownership in the great water power of the Falls, is destined to become one of the most important manufacturing cities in the West. The city site was entered by Franklin Steele at government price in 1847. During the same year, in company with Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., and Hon. Caleb Cushing, he commenced building mills at the Falls. It was incorporated as a city in 1855. Although its progress has been much retarded by reason of the main source of its growth having been until recently controlled by non-residents, it has steadily increased its population and manufactured products. The residence of many of the most prominent men in Minnesota, its influence in the affairs of the State has been important. Among these may be mentioned our present Governor, Wm. R. Marshall, Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Hon. J. W. North, Judge Atwater, Hon. E. W. Cutter, Hon. John Rollins, Hon. Samuel Ross, Hon. Levi Nutting, Hon. Wm. Lochren, Hon. A. N. Gridley, Hon. R. P. Russell, Hon. C. T. Stearns, Hon. David Heaton and Hon. J. H. Murphy, Hon. J. S. Pillsbury. The State University is beautifully located here, and its High School Building is one of the best in the State. The cupola of the Winslow House affords a delightful view of the two cities, the Falls, Bridges, Mississippi and surrounding country many miles in extent.

NICOLLET ISLAND,

Lying between St. Anthony and Minneapolis and connected with them by substantial bridges of stone, wood and wire, is about 2,000 feet in length, and 700 feet in width. Shaded by fine elms, maples and other native trees, and beautified by its residents, it is one of the most charming retreats in this whole region. The soil is fertile and the shores of the island are not subject to wear from the waters of the Mississippi. \$500 will now secure a pleasant building lot here, 50 by 150 feet.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Spanning the Mississippi from Minneapolis to Nicollet Island, was built in 1855, at a cost of \$55,000. It is 625 feet between towers, and a fine, substantial structure. It affords an excellent view of the Falls from above, of the mills and scenery up and down the river.

SKETCHES OF OUR LAKES.

CEDAR LAKE.

This beautiful body of water lies three and one half miles southwest from Minneapolis and seventy-five feet above it. It is seven-eighths of a mile in length and five-eighths of a mile in breadth, with an outlet into Bassett's Creek. Of the thousand or more lakes of Minnesota this is one of the most charming. Its pure crystal waters, sandy and pebbly shores and bottom, and the picturesque scenery of its irregular borders cannot fail to fill the visitor with admiration and delight. It abounds with pickerel, rock bass and sunfish, and is a favorite resort of water-fowl. Every winter deer are killed in the timber along its north shore and rabbits and other small game are found in abundance. Mr. Scott is building on the south side an extensive establish-

ment which he will soon open as an *Invalid's Home*. It possesses exceedingly rare attractions for that purpose. Delightfully situated on the shores of the lake, thirty-five feet above it, its pure bright waters, the fine groves of native forest trees immediately surrounding, the pleasant timbered lands and prairie fields in the distance, afford a most cheerful prospect. The view from its cupola, for extent and beauty, is the best in this portion of the State. The "Home" will contain forty spacious rooms, furnished in the best manner, with all modern comforts and conveniences. With a location so beautiful and healthy and less than ten minutes walk from a railroad line with connections to all parts of the United States, it can hardly fail of meeting with great favor, particularly by the class for whose health, comfort and pleasure it is specially designed.

LAKE OF THE ISLES,

Situated two and one-half miles southwest from Suspension Bridge, is six-eighths of a mile long and one half a mile in width. Its islands are five in number. Formerly it had a surface outlet into Lake Calhoun, but this has closed within a few years, and, in the opinion of some living in the vicinity, its outlet is now subterraneous. It contains several varieties of fish and is frequented considerably by water fowl.

LAKE CALHOUN.

This is the first lake of importance southwest from Minneapolis. Like most in Minnesota, its waters are remarkably pure and clear. Distant but three and one-fourth miles southwest from the Suspension bridge, its east and north shores afford pleasant drives for those who have an hour to ride without the city. It is one mile and one quarter in length, and six-eighths of a mile in width, with an outlet into Lake Harriet. Opinions differed so widely respecting its depth and the character of its bottom, especially in the north part, that the

writer partially surveyed it with the following results. Commencing at a point on the north side, where the drowning of the Nichols family occurred, we sounded along that shore, thence south to the centre of the lake and from the centre to and along the east and west shores. At a distance of thirty-five feet from the north shore there is from eleven to fifteen feet of water. At forty feet, from twenty-five to thirty feet. From that point it gradually deepens to the centre of the lake, where there is seventy feet of water. Twenty feet from the east shore its depth is nine feet, two rods distant eighteen feet, eight rods distant, twenty-five feet, and increases in depth as from the north side to the centre. Deducting three feet from these last measurements will give the depth of water on the west side. It cannot therefore be recommended for bathing, except to expert swimmers. Its shores and bottom are sandy and rocky or pebbly, excepting a few hundred yards on the northwest side, where they are marshy and soft. Pickerel, perch, rock bass and sunfish are caught here in large numbers. Ducks are quite numerous, and wild geese often light there. Boats may generally be obtained from the residents on the lake.

LAKE HARRIET

Is another gem among our lakes. Its wealth of fish and fowl, beautiful shores for ride or ramble, and excellent bottom for bathing attract large numbers of visitors every season. It was formerly the favorite camping ground of the Sioux and Dakotahs. Chiefs "Good Road" and "Man of the Cloud," with their Sioux bands, remained in its vicinity long after the occupation of the country by white settlers. It is situated five miles southwest from the Suspension Bridge, is one mile in length and seven-eighths of a mile wide, with an outlet into Minnehaha River, which runs one half mile southeast. Pickerel, rock bass, perch, sun fish and cat fish are caught here in large numbers. During the months of March and April it is estimated that more than thirty tons are taken with the spear alone as they pass through the outlet into Minnehaha. Their

wholesale slaughter in such a manner is not only very offensive to the owners on the lake, but will be condemned by all true sportsmen. Water fowl are very numerous on the lake, and the woodland near its borders is frequented by deer in winter, and filled with other small game. Mrs. Thornton, who own a fine estate of 400 acres on the south shore, has for several years entertained visitors who spend the season for health or pleasure among the lakes. Her home is very pleasantly situated, convenient and commodious. Excellent bathing grounds are near, and the use of boats and fishing tackle furnished free to all guests. Persons stopping in this locality in the season of small fruits will find at the nursery of Mr. Grimes, distant one and one half miles southwest of Lake Harriet, all the varieties grown in the State, in great perfection.

RICE LAKE,

An expansion of the Minnehaha, one and one half miles west of the Falls, and four and two-fifths miles southwest from the Suspension Bridge, though but one mile in diameter, with marshy shores and muddy bottom, is well known among sportsman in this region on account of the large numbers of geese and ducks which congregate there. It is filled with wild rice and rushes, and hunters should provide themselves with good water dogs for bringing out the game which may fall among it. A muddy experiment by the writer of fording on horseback at its mouth the creek which leads from this lake to Lake Amelia may be taken as a caution not to attempt to cross it at that point with teams. There is said to be a safe fording place near Lake Amelia.

LAKE AMELIA,

Situated one quarter of a mile south from Rice Lake, is one mile long and one half mile in width, with pebbly and sandy bottom and shores, excepting a portion on the west side. It is a great resort for ducks and geese and abounds with pickerel, bass and other lake fish. Its outlet is into the Minnehaha.

MOTHER LAKE,

Lying one-third of a mile south of Lake Amelia, is worth a visit, especially by sportsmen. It is three-fourths of a mile in length and five-eighths of a mile wide.

DIAMOND LAKE,

Three-fifths of a mile northwest of Mother Lake, is a beautiful clear body of water, with hard bottom and pebbly shores—filled with fish and frequented by wild geese and ducks.

LAKE MINNETONKA, EXCELSIOR AND
WAYZATA.

Minnetonka, one of the largest and most beautiful lakes of Minnesota, and on account of its great attractions for sportsmen, tourists and invalids, a great resort for these classes of our visitors, lies twelve miles southwest from Minneapolis, is fourteen miles in length and six miles in width, with more than one hundred miles of coast. Its shores are generally hard, water remarkably pure and clear and average depth about thirty feet. All the varieties of fish common to Minnesota waters are found here in great abundance and its numerous bays and arms swarm with water fowl of all kinds from spring to fall. The timbered lands in the vicinity are among the best grounds for deer hunting in this section of country. Wayzata, situated on its northeastern shore on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad will afford the visitor good hotel accommodation and furnish boats for sailing or fishing and all kinds of sporting material. At the residence of J. S. Harrington, on the west shore of the lake, three quarters of a mile from Wayzata, will be found the comforts of home and convenient and excellent hunting, fishing and boating. Two young men, guests of Mr. Harrington, caught with hooks before breakfast, (8 o'clock A. M.,) one hundred and ninety fish off Spirit Point, opposite his place. The pleasant village of Excelsior, containing about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, is situated on the south shore of the lake, six miles from Wayzata by water and thirteen by land. The little steamer "Lady

of the Lake" runs regularly between these places in connection with the trains. Excelsior and vicinity is the paradise of sportsmen and home of invalids. Mr. . . . Pease has recently fitted up his residence here in a very complete manner for the accomodation of pleasure and health seekers. Very pleasantly situated on the shore of the lake, with excellent hunting, fishing, bathing and boating close at hand, we can recommend it to the patronage of the tourist and invalid with confidence. The following are the most important bays, arms and islands of Minnetonka and their location.

BAYS—"Wayzata," northwestern part of the lake, south of the village of Wayzata; "Excelsior," southeastern part of the lake; "Cribble's," southwestern part of the lake; "Gideon's," west of Excelsior; "Crystal," northwestern part of the lake.

ARMS, NORTH AND SOUTH--Situated as their names indicate. North Arm affords excellent hunting and fishing.

ISLANDS.--"Wetatanka," in northeastern and "Nobles" in southwestern part of the lake.

CHRISTMAS LAKE.

A very beautiful body of water, lying one-third of a mile southeast of Excelsior Bay, is filled with fish and covered with water fowl in their season. It is seven-eighths of a mile in length and six-eighths of a mile in width. Mr. Wombolt, an experienced hunter, lives on the northwest side of the lake. Sportsmen not acquainted in that section will do well to consult him.

LONG LAKE,

Situated three miles northwest of Minnetonka, and fifteen miles southwest from Minneapolis, is one and one half miles in length and five-eighths of a mile in width, and affords excellent fishing and duck hunting. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has a station on the south side and a village is springing up there. May & Company are quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of barrel staves, headings and hardwood lumber, and owners of real estate pleasantly situated for building purposes.

RICE LAKES

Are situated in Anoka county, fourteen miles northeast from Minneapolis. Together they are several miles in extent and their waters and the adjacent country afford most excellent fishing and hunting. Mr. Vanelberg, who resides at the lakes, has killed in that locality, during the last twelve years about twelve hundred deer, and they are yet quite numerous. Visitors can obtain refreshments at his house and be furnished with boats and sporting material.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR CAPITALISTS.

The attention of capitalists is invited to the following statement, showing the increase in value of real property in the city of Minneapolis and vicinity during the past few years, and to the article of Mr. Patterson respecting the contemplated improvement at Meeker's Island.

1st. In the business portion of the city on Bridge square, Nicollet, Hennepin and Washington avenues, lots have increased in value from 100 to 250 per cent. since 1864.

2d. Land in the suburbs of the city has increased in value since 1864 from \$50 to \$500 per acre.

3d. From 1864 to 1867 the average increase in value of real estate in Minneapolis was 100 per cent., and from 1867 to 1869, 75 per cent., which is a very low estimate.

Lots situated on Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, between Itaska and Ames, are now worth from \$1000 to \$1500.

The farming lands adjacent to the city are valued from \$50 per acre upward, according to location.

MINNEAPOLIS AS THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—MEEKER ISLAND DAM AND LOCK AND THE NEW CITY OF PAULAPOLIS.

Only two miles below the Falls of St. Anthony is the Grand Temini of 30,000 miles of steamboat navigation. Government wisely considering the vast agricultural resources of that portion of our country which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, has determined to improve the navigation of these rivers and appropriated 200,000 acres of its lands to construct a Dam and Lock at Meeker's Island, two miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, on a direct line intermediate between St. Anthony and St. Paul. The State of Minnesota has granted a charter to a company of capitalists, comprising some of the wealthiest bankers and merchants of the State to erect the Dam and Lock and have

awarded them the 200,000 acres of land. It is well known to all owners of steamboats on the Mississippi that whenever they can run their boats to St. Paul they can also run to Meeker's Island, so that boats can lock up into the bay formed by the Dam and run to the mills at the Falls. At the new water power created by the Dam at Meeker's Island will be erected cotton and woolen mills, saw mills and mills for the manufacture of almost every article which the wants of the people demand. These mills will give employment to thousands of persons, and this new city of *Pentapolis*, expanding on the one hand to meet Minneapolis and St. Anthony and on the other to meet St. Paul, will eventually be the connecting link which shall join them together in one vast manufacturing and commercial city, whose population, wealth and enterprise will not be exceeded by any inland city of the North American Continent.

W. W. P.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR INVALIDS.

We are indebted to Dr. A. E. Johnson of St. Anthony for the following valuable article upon the adaptation of the climate of Minnesota to consumptives. That persons suffering from derangement of the liver and digestive organs or from general debility are cured or materially benefitted by a residence in this climate there is also abundant proof.

TUBERCLES IN THE LUNGS.

At the request of the author of this work we furnish the following suggestions in relation to the influence of this climate upon consumptives. In the treatment of this disease the two important indications are—First, to support and invigorate as much as possible the powers of the constitution. Second, to guard against local irritation of the pulmonary organs and such influences or causes as produce general depression or debilitate the vital forces. So far as climate is concerned there is no location or section of country that is exactly adapted in all seasons to all cases, conditions, complications and stages of the disease. But so far as medical history has extended in the various locations and sections of our country as well as that of foreign countries, if we except the climate of New Mexico and Southern California there is no location or region of country known to medical history, where the atmospheric conditions throughout the whole year are so favorably adapted to meet the above indications, in the incipient or early stages of the disease as this location or region of country. With one or two exceptions there is no location in the United States where there are so few cases of consumption in proportion to the population annually originated as in Minnesota, and especially this location, as the following facts and figures will show:

Table Exhibiting the Number of Cases of Consumption that annually Originate to every One Thousand Inhabitants in the various regions of the United States, West Indies and Canada.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 5; New Hampshire and Vermont, $4\frac{1}{4}$; New York, 6; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, 5; Wisconsin, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Maryland Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky, 5; North and South Carolina, 6; Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, 9; Tennessee and Mississippi, 7; Arkansas and Missouri, 7; Atlantic coast of Florida, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Texas, 4; New Mexico, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Oregon and Washington Territories, 3; Northern California, 5; Southern California, 3; Iowa, 5; Canada, 7; Minnesota, 2; Hennepin County, $1\frac{1}{2}$; West Indies, 13.

This table is compiled from medical journals, United States census, and military reports of the various regions of the United States and England and from Charles and James Johnson's works on climates, and may be considered as correct. Twenty-three years ago when I entered the profession of medicine, it was a common practice in New York as in all the Eastern, Middle and Western States to direct the consumptive patient to seek a Southern climate for change. Now the consumptive of New England and the Middle States and also of the Southern States, finds the climate of Minnesota much better adapted to his case for a summer residence than his own. And throughout the whole year the consumptive invalid of the New England and Middle States will find the climate of Minnesota far more remedial than his own and equally as good if not more beneficial for the winter than a temporary residence in Florida or Cuba. The English government is now in the habit of sending their consumptive patients from their military posts in the West Indies to Canada with decided benefit to them, and the whole medical profession of the United States are beginning not to dread the influence of a dry cold climate upon the disease. The climatic conditions of this location and region of country west to the mountains is remarkably adapted to the consumptive invalid from all regions of country south and east of here, whose case is yet in the early stages or is not so far advanced or complicated as to be hopeless. The first and most important atmospherical condition for a consumptive is dryness. This important atmospherical condition exists here and westward to the mountains not equalled by any location or region of country east of the Mississippi river, as shown by the Heital Charts prepared by the Surgeon General of the United States army and the Smithsonian Institute. Next in importance to dryness is an equitable temperature. An uniformly low temperature is much to be preferred to a uniformly high temperature. The former exerts a tonic and stimulating effect upon the general system, while the latter produces general debility and nervous exhaustion. The worst possible climate for consumption is one with long continued high temperatures and a high dew point. The air in this region is extremely dry, and the changes of temperature somewhat sudden. But the depressing heat of a southern summer, with its *moisture and malaria*, are never felt. Though the winters are extremely cold, a stimulant and tonic effect is the only result of exposure in the open air. It is of great importance that the climate of this region should be known, that the further injudicious course of sending consumptives to the hot, low moist coast of Florida and islands of the Gulf of Mexico, where the atmosphere is loaded with malarial poison should be abandoned. In diseases of debility the remedies should be of a tonic character. What is more depressing and debilitating than pulmonary consumption, and what less tonic than moisture, heat and malaria combined as found in the climate of the Gulf coast? It is simply not cold, and presents no other advantage over our climate, but on the contrary all the other atmospherical conditions of the Gulf and throughout the South are morbid in their effects upon the consumptive invalid, while the atmospherical condition of our climate are remedial and prophylactic to the progress and development of pulmonary tubercles. If I was not extremely limited in space, I would have illustrated the remedial influence of this climate upon this disease in its various stages. I would have named cures from all sections of the country, the Eastern, Middle and Southern states. Let the consumptive patient remember this: that the atmosphere in which he grows sick is the worst atmosphere for him.

Special Information for Sportsmen, Tourists and Artists.

MINNESOTA GAME LAWS—SUMMARY.

Whoever kills any elk, deer or fawn between the first day of January and the first day of August in each year shall be fined in the sum of twenty-five dollars for each elk, deer or fawn so killed.

Whoever kills any woodcock between the first day of January and fourth day of July; or any partridge, or ruffed grouse, or prairie chicken between the first day of January and the first day of October in any year, shall be fined five dollars for each bird so killed.

Whoever enters into any growing crop not his own, with sporting implements about his person, or permits his dog or dogs to enter into any such growing crop without permission of the owner thereof, shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each offence so committed.

Whoever catches or has in his possession any speckled river or brook trout between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of April; or catches at any time any trout save with a hook and line, or takes or catches any fish from any of the waters in the State of Minnesota, excepting Lake Superior and West Chain Lakes in Martin county, the Mississippi, Minnesota, St. Croix and Root rivers in any other manner than by shooting them with a gun or by the use of the spear or hook and line shall be fined in the sum of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in his possession.

REMARKS.

The best deer hunting grounds in this region of country are: at Rice Lakes, Anoka county fourteen miles northeast, at Lake Minnetonka twelve miles south, and of Cedar Lake three and a half miles southwest, the country between the Minnesota river, ten miles south, north to Lake Minnetonka and the counties of Wright, Meeker, Stearns and Kandiyohi. The best time for hunting this game is immediately after the first snow fall and during the months of October and November, when they are frequently found feeding in the turnip pastures of the farmers.

Inexperienced sportsmen should hunt this game in company with those who are acquainted with the habits of deer and avoid an attack of the "Buck ague" when the shooting time comes. Pickerel, bass and perch are caught with hook and line from May to Fall and during the winter months are taken with the spear through the ice. Lakes Minnetonka, Harriet, Calhoun and Long Lake of those mentioned are most resorted to for this sport. For trout fishing, the St. Croix River, Wisconsin, thirty miles west from Minneapolis, is recommended to the sportsman. In the vicinity of Prescott, Clifton, River Falls, Hudson and Taylor's Falls, these splendid fish are caught in large numbers. Ducks and geese are found in all the lakes as soon as the ice leaves them until winter. Rice Lakes, Anoka county, the chain of lakes lying west of the Falls of Minnehaha, and Lakes Minnetonka, Harriet and Calhoun are alive with them.

Sporting material of all kinds may be obtained of Bachner Bros., No. 72 Hennepin avenue. We take pleasure in referring sportsmen to Mr. Cyphers, No. 85 Nicollet street—a great lover and follower of field sports, who has had much experience in hunting and fishing in this region of country—for further information on this subject.

Tourists, artists, and others who desire to obtain Minnesota Views will find Mr. Upton's of St. Anthony both accurate and artistic. They comprise views of Minnehaha, Falls of St. Anthony, of the Dells of St. Croix and several hundred others in Minnesota.

S. C. GALE, Att'y at Law.
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Will remove in September to New Store, op-
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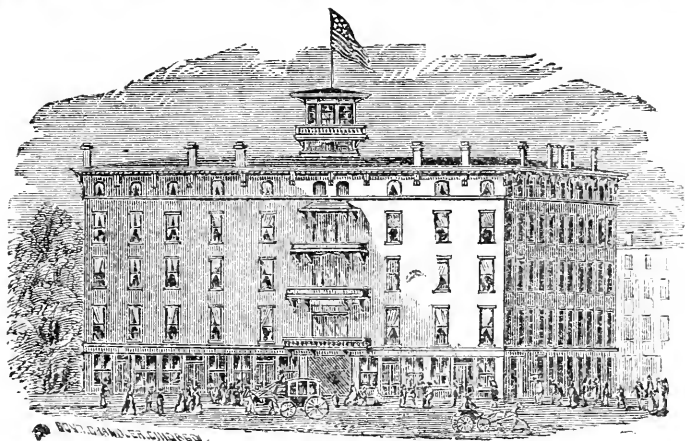
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(Extract from report of Board of Trade of Minneapolis for 1869.)

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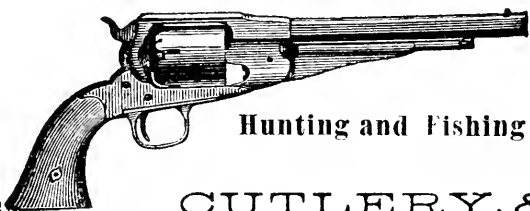
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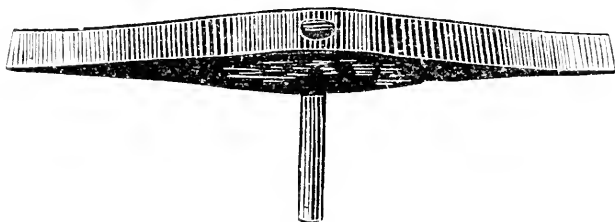
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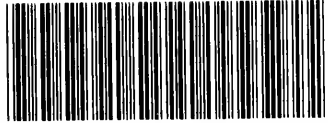
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South Shore Lake Minnetonka.

BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK.

Accommodations for families; boats furnished; good shore
for bathing, and excellent hunting and fishing near.

ERI BECKFORD, Proprietor.

Minnehaha Restaurant,

AT MINNEHAHA FALLS.

FIRST CLASS MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.

Ice Cream, Lemonade and all Delicacies of the Season.

Choice Wines and Liquors constantly on hand Teams furnished with Hay
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